

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1821.

No. 95.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish  
to have the paper discontinued at the expira-  
tion of the year, will be presumed as desiring  
its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and  
guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth  
gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines  
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and  
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and  
most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the pa-  
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a  
taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour  
us with communications.

## FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good  
quality. Inquire at this office.  
October 3. 86-31

## D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C.  
a religious paper, to be entitled

## NORTH CAROLINA

## Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important in-  
formation relative to the spread of the gos-  
pel, and the consequent melioration of the  
condition of the human family, with such  
other intelligence as may be interesting to  
the christian reader; occasionally enlivened  
with religious and moral essays, and lighter  
articles tending to promote christian char-  
ity and heavenly-mindedness.

## PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to  
look abroad over the various portions of the  
globe, and observe the improvements which  
are daily taking place in the condition of man-  
kind. We perceive the dark clouds of igno-  
rance and error, of superstition and fanaticism,  
gradually wasting away, and the horizon gild-  
ed with a brightness indicating the approach  
of a morning glorious to humanity and rich  
with blessings to the children of men. These  
heart-cheering prospects are the natural re-  
sults of extended information, but more par-  
ticularly the blessed effects of an expanding  
knowledge of the divine precepts of the Chris-  
tian religion. A general thirst for knowledge  
seems to be awakened, and the efforts now  
making by missionary, bible, and other socie-  
ties, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and  
to inculcate a more attentive observance of our  
civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended  
with a success cheering to the heart of the  
philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we pre-  
sent to the friends of christianity in this and  
the neighboring states, proposals for publish-  
ing in this place a weekly paper, calculated  
to aid the cause in which so many are en-  
gaged, and are induced to hope that such an  
establishment would not be among the least ef-  
ficient means of promoting religious informa-  
tion. By the multiplication of political papers  
the minds of the people of this favoured coun-  
try have been enlightened in the science of  
government above all the nations of the earth.  
Through the same means it is not reasonable  
to expect that moral darkness may be dissi-  
pated, the love of religion be inculcated, and  
a warmth be infused into the hearts of believ-  
ing christians which would urge them to  
still greater exertions! For though we are  
pleased in contemplating the general advance-  
ment of christian knowledge, and the melior-  
ated condition of mankind; yet we find much  
to lament when we look around us and per-  
ceive how many are still enveloped in slothful  
ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality.  
Though living in a christian land, there are  
some, alas many, who never enter a church,  
who never open a bible, who never reflect on  
the cause or the purpose of their existence.  
May not the diffusion of religious intelligence  
tend to remove this lamentable state? May it  
not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to con-  
viction? To reformation? The continual droppings  
of water wears the hardest stones; may not  
weekly admonitions and repeated examples  
melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to  
hope that the contemplated work, if properly  
encouraged, may contribute in some small  
degree, towards hastening that glorious peri-  
od, when "the mountain of the Lord's house  
shall be established in the top of the moun-  
tains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and  
all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public,  
it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature  
of the proposed publication. In its conduct,  
all possible care will be taken to select such  
matter as may be most interesting and instruc-  
tive; and the promised assistance of several  
eminent divines, it is expected, will add use-  
fulness and respectability to the work.

## CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be pub-  
lished once a week, and contain eight quarto  
pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if  
paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will  
be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one  
year; and no subscription will be discontinued  
until all arrears are paid, unless at the option  
of the publisher. A failure to give notice be-  
fore the end of the year of a wish to discon-  
tinue, will be considered as a new engagement.  
To persons procuring eight subscribers,  
and remitting the amount of the subscriptions,  
the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first  
Saturday in January next, if sufficient encou-  
ragement be obtained.

Printers favourably disposed, particu-  
larly in this and the adjoining states, are re-  
quested to give the above two or three in-  
formations.

## GROCERIES,

Hatter's Materials, Paints,  
Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

THE subscriber having lately received his  
fall supply, his assortment now consists  
of the following, besides many other articles:

4000 lbs. prime Brown Sugar,  
2000 lbs. Green Coffee,  
300 lbs. Loaf Sugar,  
140 lbs. Imperial } TEAS,  
1 chest Young Hyson }  
5000 lbs. Swedish Iron, mostly wagon tire,  
German Blistered Steel,  
Wagon Boxes, 4 by 2 1/2,  
Liverpool ground and fine Salt,  
16 kegs Cut Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d,  
3 kegs Wrought ditto, 6 and 8d,  
Flooring and ceiling Brads,  
Molasses;  
1 barrel Havannah Honey,  
Champaign, Madeira,  
Teneriffe (London Parti-  
cular),  
Port, claret, and  
Malaga  
Cordials,  
French Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
West India and New England Rum,  
Apple and Peach Brandy,  
Rye and common Whiskey,  
Porter,  
Lime Juice,  
10 boxes Window Glass,  
Pots and Dutch Ovens,  
Weeding Hoes,  
Bed Cords and Leading Lines,  
20 kegs Dupont's Powder, warranted good,  
Shot, and Bar Lead,  
Chocolate, Ginger, Spice,  
Pepper, Raisins, Almonds,  
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,  
A large assortment of Shoes,  
Men's fine and coarse Hats,  
Glass, Stone, and Queens Ware,  
China in boxes,  
600 lbs. Goshen Cheese,  
Northern Honesgun,  
Ginn'd Cotton,  
Pound Pins,  
Knives and Forks,  
Cotton Yarn,  
Stocking ditto,  
Chewing Tobacco, Snuff,  
Writing and Letter Paper,  
Wafers, Ink Powder,  
Webster's, New-York, Dilworth's, and Uni-  
versal Spelling Books,  
American White Soap,  
Turpentine ditto,  
Shaving ditto,  
Whitmore's Cotton Cards.

## WINES,

Red, Yellow and Black Morocco Skins,  
Aquafortis, Verdigris,  
Quick Silver,  
Bow Strings, Stopping Brushes,  
Bandaging and Binding,  
Glue  
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.  
White Lead, by the keg or pound,  
Red Lead, Spanish Brown,  
Yellow Ochre, Vermilion,  
Chrome Yellow,  
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,  
Litharge, Lampblack,  
Gum Shell Lack,  
Copal Varnish,  
Putty, Chalk,  
Red Sanders, Camwood,  
Madder, Copperas,  
Best Spanish Indigo,  
Allum, Brimstone,  
Salt Petre,  
Epsom and Glauber Salts,  
Pearl Ash, Fig Blue,  
Castor Oil, by bottle or phial,  
Sweet Oil, by ditto  
Opodeldoo, Laudanum,  
Calomel and Jalap,  
Paragoric, British Oil,  
Batemans Drops,  
Oil of Wormseed,  
Spirits of Hartshorn,  
Essence of Lavender, Lemon, Burgamott,  
and Peppermint,  
Cream of Tartar, White Vitriol,  
Asafetida, Gumacacum,  
Lee's, Davall's, and Bragg & Jones' Anti-  
Bilious Pills,  
Ich Ointment,  
Peppermint and Wormwood Candy,  
Camphor, Red Barks.  
Expected soon from New York, half a ton  
of Logwood, 1600 lbs. Goshen Cheese, 25 bu-  
shels Red Clover Seed, 25 lbs. Spanish Indigo,  
Patent Yellow, some other paints, &c.  
All of which will be sold low for cash only.

## Hatters' Materials.

Red, Yellow and Black Morocco Skins,  
Aquafortis, Verdigris,  
Quick Silver,  
Bow Strings, Stopping Brushes,  
Bandaging and Binding,  
Glue

## Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.

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Patent Yellow, some other paints, &c.  
All of which will be sold low for cash only.

## D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, Nov. 12, 1821. 92-4w

## NOTICE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the heirs of  
the late Wm. F. Strudwick, will be hired  
at the Market-house in Hillsborough, on the  
28th of December next. All persons concerned  
will take notice that they must be delivered  
on that day before 12 o'clock, well clothed  
with a blanket, hat, shoes, and warm outside  
clothes.

J. Webb, Guardian.

Nov. 13, 1821. 92-7w

## FOR SALE,

A Strong Philadelphia built double Chair,  
with a top.—Also, a strong Sulkey, with  
or without harness, all new. Apply to

James Webb.

November 9, 1821. 29-1f

## FOUND

ABOUT three or four weeks since, about  
five miles from this place, on the road lead-  
ing to Raleigh, a small Red Morocco Pocket  
Book, containing a small sum of money, and  
several papers, among which was a note of  
hand for fifty dollars. The owner can have it  
on application to the subscriber, and paying  
charges.

Henry Neal.

Hillsborough, Nov. 27, 1821. 94-3wp

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

## HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

### SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500
2626 Prizes,	More Prizes than Blanks.	25,000
2374 Blanks,		

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

### STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and  
9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.  
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,  
will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.  
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be en-  
titled to a prize of 500 dollars.  
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be en-  
titled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of  
fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be for-  
feited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The  
drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until  
completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of  
the commencement of the drawing.

\* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at  
the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the  
postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns  
in this state, and to the court-houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,  
David Yarbrough,  
John Scott,  
Thomas Clancy,  
Willie Shaw, } MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

## LANDS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

WISHING to settle my affairs and apply  
myself exclusively to the business of  
my profession, I will expose to public sale  
at my Mills on Haw-River, on the 11th day  
of December next, unless sooner disposed of  
at private sale, the following tracts of Land,  
to wit—

The Lands on which I live, inclu-  
ding my Mills, containing about 1660 acres.

A tract of 700 acres, lying in the  
Hawfields, adjoining the lands of Richard  
Christmas, Alexander Allen and others, hav-  
ing on it convenient out-houses and an excel-  
lent dwelling house with ten commodious  
rooms.

A tract situate in Rockingham  
county, and called and known by the name of  
Lenox Castle; containing about 1650 acres.

A tract adjoining the town of Hay-  
wood, in Chatham county, containing about  
270 acres.

Also, sundry lots in the town of  
Haywood.

Also, between 30 and 40 Negroes  
and other property, which some time since I  
conveyed to James Webb and David Yar-  
brough, esqrs. of Hillsborough, to secure cer-  
tain debts which I owed.

The above property will be sold with the  
assent and on behalf of the said Trustees, on  
a credit of one and two years, the purchase  
money bearing interest, and the purchasers  
giving bond with security for the same.

A. D. Murphey.

Oct. 30, 1821. 93-1ds

At the same time and place will also be  
offered for sale

My Plantation in the Haw-  
fields,

containing about 800 acres, on a credit of  
one, two, three, and four years, or for notes  
negotiable at bank on accommodation. On  
this plantation has been cleared within the  
last three or four years, a sufficient quantity  
of fresh land to raise four or five hundred  
barrels of corn.

Samuel Strudwick.

Orange co. Nov. 20, 1821. 93—

## SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on  
hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon  
Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered  
on very moderate terms for cash, grain or  
pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr.  
Webb's medicine shop.

November 14, 1821. 92—

## Mrs. BIGELOW

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and  
the public, that she has lately received  
from Petersburg a complete assortment of

STRAW BONNETS,  
Straw Trimmings and Bands, fash-  
ionable Ribbons and Band Boxes.

She has also on hand a variety of

## SILK BONNETS,

and will make to order to suit customers at  
short notice. All of which she offers for sale,  
at the lowest prices, at the store formerly oc-  
cupied by Wm. Huntington.

November 19, 1821. 93-3w

## NOTICE.

THOMAS CLANCY & JAMES CHILD  
have entered into copartnership, under  
the firm of THOMAS CLANCY & Co.—and  
have just received their full supply of

DRY GOODS,  
Hard Ware, Cutlery, and  
Groceries,

which they will sell low for cash. They will  
carry on business in the house recently oc-  
cupied by John Van Hook & Co.; where they  
hope to have the patronage of their friends  
and former customers.

Thomas Clancy,  
James Child.

November 13, 1821. 92—

## FOR SALE,

My house and lot, on Queen street.  
For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland,  
Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821. 86-1f

## Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday  
last, SAMUEL CRABTREE, an ap-  
prentice to the farming business, in the 20th  
year of his age; had on when he went away a  
black green coat, and pantaloons of the same,  
striped cotton waistcoat, and a new wool hat,  
not bound; took away with him a small half  
stock gun. The above reward will be given  
but no charges paid for apprehending said  
runaway; and all persons are forbid harboring  
or employing him, under the penalty of the  
law.

Thomas Horn.

Orange Co. Nov. 26. 94-3wp

## FOR SALE,

A second hand Backgam-  
mon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 66—



## Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil.  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

From the Providence Journal.

Do Agricultural Societies bestow their pre-  
miums on proper objects?

The exertions that are now making  
in New England for improvement in  
agriculture and manufactures, are truly  
commendable; for whoever engages in  
a good cause, deserves credit, whatever  
may be his success. But it is very much  
to be doubted, whether the societies, or-  
ganized for this laudable purpose, use  
the best means to effect their object. If  
the object of the agricultural societies  
be what it seems to be, namely, the pro-  
motion of the general interest of man-  
ufacturers and farmers, it appears that  
nothing ought to be encouraged which  
it would not be for the interest of all to  
practice, who are engaged in the same  
business; but, upon examination, we  
shall find that those societies manage  
upon a far different plan. And to elu-  
cidate this subject, let several things be  
noticed, not with reference to any par-  
ticular society, but from a knowledge  
of several, in different states.

It is the common practice to promise  
a premium to him who shall raise the  
likeliest calf—a farmer who can afford  
it, gives the milk of two or three of his  
best cows, and whatever else will pro-  
mote the growth of the calf, and thereby  
obtains the reward, besides some credit,  
which is probably not a secondary ob-  
ject; but the fact is, the calf has cost  
three times as much as he is worth.  
Now, what advantage has society or the  
farmer derived from this management?  
is it a method of raising cattle to be re-  
commended? And if not, why encour-  
age it? A premium is offered in the fall  
for the largest spring pigs, and a wealth-  
y farmer keeps several on milk and  
meal—(the case is not a supposed one.)  
his pigs are found the largest, and he is  
declared the best hand for fattening  
hogs; but is it, in reality, that kind of  
economy which ought to be recommen-  
ded to our farmers? By feeding an ox  
at the stall for seven or eight years, and  
not working him, he may, doubtless, be  
made large, and will command a great  
price, but who that has had any experi-  
ence in that mode of making beef, will  
not say, that the cost far overbalances the  
profit? It certainly is not good policy  
for a farmer to turn one kind of produce  
into another, unless that last made be of  
the most value: If the farmer, who  
makes an ox worth an hundred dollars,  
expends what would have brought him  
an hundred and fifty, he is not only a los-  
er himself, but he is doing an injury to  
society. Upon the same principle, may  
it not be doubted, whether the lady who  
spends six months of a year in working a  
counterpane, which is not worth half the  
labour bestowed upon it, ought rather  
to be rewarded, than she, who, in the  
same time, manufactures several hun-  
dred yards of cloth; or, is it the object  
to reward those who make the finest  
things? If so, those will obtain the re-  
ward who have the most leisure and  
money.

Again; it is the general practice, in  
agricultural societies, to reward him  
who shall raise the most grain on a given  
quantity of land; therefore, farmers  
are induced to expend their labour and  
manure on a small part of their land  
and neglect the remainder. It is well  
known that many farmers often under-  
take to cultivate too much land, and, in  
the end, by not doing enough, lose what  
they have done; so, in the other ex-  
treme, by doing too much, the profit  
does not pay for the labour. The far-  
mer will always think that the best man-  
agement, which produces the greatest  
profit, in proportion to the labor bestow-  
ed; nor will he often want sagacity  
to discover it, or rewards for adopting  
it, when it shall appear; but we do not  
find that the mode of cultivation which  
is recommended is practised, except in  
particular cases, where a premium is  
expected, or at least the name of having  
raised a great crop.—Would it not be  
better, in this case, if those who would  
encourage the industrious and econom-  
ical, would require all those that are  
ambitious to excel in the art of hus-  
bandry, to till a certain proportion of  
their arable land yearly, fixing the  
quantity by a just rule of tillage, and  
estimate the manner of cultivating the  
land accordingly? This would encour-  
age farmers to husband their whole  
farms well, instead of part, and every  
farmer might enter the list, whether his



farm was as large as Job's or no larger than that of Cincinnatus. In some societies a reward is proposed to him who shall produce the best cheese, or the best firkin of butter: now, it would be a little singular if you could not find a good cheese in a poor dairy; nor would it be strange if a person should make a very good firkin of butter who commonly makes very bad or possibly none at all except on particular occasions. Why not, in this case, let the number of cows be known, and the dairies which they make, and give him the credit who makes the largest and best dairy from the smallest number of cows? This would encourage the making of dairies, not a single cheese. Much the same might be said with regard to the effect of the encouragement given manufacturers: they make a solitary effort once a year to make something of a superior quality, and probably succeed, but they do not act upon a plan which they can recommend to others for its utility; in fine, the evil seems to be, that encouragement is given to that kind of management which is not of public utility.

A FARMER.

## Foreign Intelligence.

New York, November 19.

In this day's Gazette, our readers will find very interesting extracts from London and Liverpool papers, received last evening by the fast sailing ship Cortes, captain De Cost, in 38 days from Liverpool.

The state of the crops in Europe, but particularly in England, engrossing almost the sole attention of this commercial community, we have given all that we find on this subject. It is a fact, that the news of bad weather, and bad crops, is fully confirmed by this arrival; but whether we are to be benefitted, is somewhat problematical.

The king of England arrived at Brussels on the 27th of September, and on the following day dined with the king of the Netherlands at the palace of Lacken. On the first of October he passed over the fields of Waterloo. Quatre Bras and Ligny, and proceeded to Hanover.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 7th, contains the following:—

"We have lately abstained from any mention of the affairs of Spain, lest on the one hand, we should appear to give encouragement to principles certainly there carried to excess, and lest, on the other, we should seem to take part with her late feeble and despotic government; feeble, as to the protection of person and property; and despotic, inasmuch as the will of the king, and the power and influence of the nobility, occupied the place of law. An event has now occurred of so serious a nature, as to render it necessary to terminate this forbearance. Our readers will learn, with some surprise, that England and Spain are upon the eve of a state of things very little short of actual war; and a fever, almost may turn the scale either way.

"This affair is briefly as follows:—In a Spanish paper, called the Regulator, appeared in tenor the following paragraph. It is affirmed, that his Britannic Majesty, George the Fourth, will do himself the honor of taking a second wife in his present journey to the continent; and that this lady will be chosen from one of the German courts—perhaps the youngest princess of the Austrian house of Esterhazy—a young lady of the age of 18 years, and therefore extremely well suited to the mature years of his British Majesty, now in his 60th year. The paper then goes on to add, 'that this news can excite no surprise, since there are persons to whom all crimes are permitted, and who, though the object of general execration, nevertheless enjoy all the favors of fortune, if remorse do not assail them at every hour and every minute of the day, and if they are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their misdeeds.'

"Immediately upon the publication of this atrocious libel, the British ambassador applied to the Spanish government, and demanded, as he had a good right to demand, the punishment of the libeller. The Spanish government ordered the prosecution of the editor and the printer; but the grand jury, or what is tantamount to it in the Spanish administration of justice, threw out as we should term it, the bill, endorsing upon the back of it that they saw no matter of prosecution in the act alleged. The British minister, therefore, and the powerful monarch whom he represents, have received no satisfaction for this atrocious insult, and, so far as Spain and her government are concerned, have no explanation or satisfaction to expect for one of the most abominable libels in modern times."

TURKEY.—The paper of the 7th contains the following:—

A letter from Smyrna, dated the 29th August, has been received, which mentions a fact of great importance, and its truth can be relied on. It states, that the amnesty of the Turkish Sultan had been communicated to the Greek fleet in the Archipelago, and that many of these ships had determined to accept it, and to abandon the contest. This information was given at Smyrna by a small French vessel of war, the master of which declared that he had met several Greek ships of war returning to their respective islands to disarm.

Letters dated the 4th ult. have been

received from Odessa, but still without finally determining the question of peace or war. No doubt is, however, entertained of the amicable termination of the difference between Russia and the Porte.—The appointment of another ambassador to Constantinople, it is supposed, will be the mode in which the pacific views of the emperor Alexander will be manifested to Europe. A letter from Leghorn of the 18th Sept. states, that vessels which left Constantinople on the 22d August, all agreed in their accounts of a complete victory having been gained by the Greeks over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleet.

London, Oct. 4th.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Constantinople, dated August 25:—

"Since my last of the 10th inst. every thing has remained tranquil, and this is the more fully confirmed by the renewal of some commercial operations. In consequence of the government having refused to take any more corn, about 130 cargoes have come forward, amongst which are several that had been contracted for 50 days ago; and it is to be feared that some serious losses will ensue, as they could not be in a state to endure a long voyage after such detention. The Cambrian frigate arrived at Smyrna on the 18th inst. The general opinion now seems to be in favour of peace."

## SPAIN.

The ravages committed by the yellow fever in Spain, is most distressing. The French government has adopted rigorous measures to prevent its spreading in France. The fever had been introduced into Marseilles. The greatest ravages have been committed in Barcelona and Catalonia. Tortosa and the whole shore of the Ebro is a prey to this terrible scourge. Malaga, Cadiz and Port St. Mary are also visited by it. The Lazarets of Barcelona were empty—all persons confined there had died. Catalonia was in desolation. The inhabitants had withdrawn to the mountains, from whence they were repulsed by the peasantry, and left to die of famine and misery. The civil authorities had quitted the town. A cordon of troops had been established to prevent persons passing into France.

## TURKEY AND GREECE.

The appearance of war between Russia and the Porte have subsided. The accounts from Frankfort mention, that an amicable understanding exists between those powers. The London papers contain the correspondence between the Porte and the Russian minister, Baron Stroganoff. In introducing these documents, the editor of the London Courier remarks, "We think there has been too little of that conciliation, on the part of Stroganoff, which would be inspired by sincere anxiety for the maintenance of pacific relations."

The following is copied from a Liverpool paper of October 6:—

Letters have been received by commercial houses in London, which appear to confirm the intelligence of a victory gained by the Greeks and Thessalonians over the troops commanded by the Pacha of Salonica. The engagement, which seems to have been very bloody, took place in the environs of Casandra. All the monks of Mount Athos took part in it; they carried crosses, and animated the insurgents with their voices and gestures. The Turks were completely defeated.

There are reports through Frankfort, that the Turkish fleet has sustained a new defeat. It is also said that the Greek Bishop of Salonica, and many merchants have been massacred by the Turks.

A pastoral letter from the Patriarch of the Greek communion, was, on the 19th of August, read in all the Greek Churches in Constantinople, assuring the Greek community of the protection of the government; and at the same time, recommending peaceable conduct.

The Greek fleet, is said, in a continental paper, to consist of 150 vessels, carrying each from 15 to 40 guns; of a great number having fewer than 15; and of 500 which are armed from 2 to 5 guns. The larger class of vessels are divided into four squadrons. The first cruises at the mouth of the Dardanelles; the second is stationed near the Cyclades; the third protects the Isle of Hydra, Spezbo, and Paros; and the fourth is in the Ionian Sea.

Letters from Taulon mention, that a second squadron of observation is preparing to sail for the coasts of Greece. Has the trident slipped from the hands of Britain into those of France?

Vienna, Sept. 17.

Greece.—The following are the latest accounts relative to Greek affairs, which is in have been received.

"Hostilities have ceased for some time past in Albania and Epirus. The rumors which have been current of the progress of Ali, of his having formed an army, &c. are destitute of foundation. He has not left his fortress and has lost all his credit; since it is known that he has made propositions of accommodation to the Turks, which were rejected. Preves remains in possession of the Turks. The Greeks have gained some advantages in the Morea. Tripolezza, and two forts have surrendered. Patras continues to hold out with Napolioi, Romania, Coron and other fortresses. Thessaly has been evacuated by the Turks.—All attempts which have been made to form a concentrated Greek go-

vernment and to dissolve the separate authorities, have hitherto proved unsuccessful."

The French papers contain the following articles:

Leghorn, Sept. 10.

The spectacle which Greece now presents abandoned as she is herself, is truly imposing.—She is without armies, without ammunition, and without ships of war. Her soldiers, like her ancient heroes, are obliged to defend themselves with clubs and slings; and yet in this forlorn situation they have twice conquered and destroyed two Turkish flotillas, have reduced almost all the fortresses of the Archipelago, and the conquered Turks have surrendered to the Greeks, arms which were destined to have been employed against them.

Leghorn, Sept. 15.

The Turks of Monombasia, who have surrendered that fortress, were struck with the firmness displayed in their conferences by the Greeks. In this fortress, one of the strongest in the Morea, the Greeks have found more than 9,000 stand of fire arms, and a great quantity of the munitions of war.

A vessel from Syria brings us the following news:

The Ottoman fleet, after its defeat on the coast of Samos, succeeded in re-assembling at the Island of Rhodes, where it even formed a junction with 12 sail belonging to the Pacha of Egypt.—The commanders of the Turkish squadron spread abroad the report, that the arrival of Ismael Gibraltar the admiral of this little squadron, would give victory to the Ottomans, and thus re-animated their men, who are as prompt to take as to lose courage.

Hanover, Sept. 25.

It is affirmed, that our states will be convoked immediately after the arrival of the king, and that his majesty will make a proposition, tending to relieve the country from the burden of maintaining an armed force, disproportionate to its resources. To attain this end, there is a rumour of employing 15,000 Hanoverians to form the garrisons of Malta, Corfu, and the Ionian Islands; they will be paid by Great Britain.

Extract from a letter of a young officer of his Majesty's ship Medina, at Smyrna:

"When I went on shore the other day for fresh beef, I saw two poor Greeks, who were just hung up over the beam of a door by the Turks, (the doors here having a beam or two projecting out, thatched to keep the sun from them.) These poor fellows were just slung up as I passed by, with a small cord made fast to the latch for the door, three or four Turks standing by at the time. A few days back we saw eight Greek bodies float by our ship, and sometimes they have killed twenty Greeks in one night.—Since we have been here the Greeks have taken from the Turks a corvette and two brigs, and burnt a seventy-four and six brigs by sending fire ships among them."

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Although we were lead to believe from the papers we received yesterday, that we should hear no more of a probability of hostilities on the part of Russia; yet it appears from the following article, copied from the Courier of the 8th of October, that the difficulties are not yet terminated.—N.Y. Com. Adv.

Augsburg, Sept. 25.

The hopes of maintaining peace between the two empires seems much diminished. At Warsaw, it is believed hostilities will immediately commence.—Among the manifold reports that are in circulation on this great question, we observe that one power in the south of Europe, whose commerce in the Ottoman dominions is not much favoured, has, under present circumstances, agreed to follow the same policy as the court of St. Petersburg. Others say, in case of war, this power will observe the strictest neutrality. On the other hand, it is whispered that an understanding exists between the courts of Vienna and London as to the most suitable manner of terminating the affairs of Turkey. Notes are said to have been exchanged between those governments and the Russian cabinet, and it is thought the negotiations are not likely soon to terminate.

From the Caracas Gazette of Oct. 25.

## INDEPENDENCE OF PERU.

Bulletin from the Government of Cundinamarca.

At seven in the evening of the 13th of Sept. his excellency, the vice president, received the following printed sheet from Guayaquil:—

## EXTRAORDINARY.

Sunday, 5th August, 1821.

Official letter from the governor of Trugillo, (or Truxillo) marquis of Torre Tagle, to the superior government of this province.

By an extraordinary courier sent to me from the ministry of war and marine of the liberating army, I have received the Gazette of the government of Lima, which, among other things, contains the official letter of his excellency the general in chief to the magistracy of that capital and the act agreed to in consequence of it, of which two documents the following are literal copies:—

Most excellent sir—Desiring as much

as possible to promote the happiness of Peru, it is indispensable for me to consult the wishes of its inhabitants. For that purpose, I hope that your excellency will convoke a general junta of respectable citizens, who, representing the body of the inhabitants of this capital, may state whether public opinion be decided in favour of independence. That there may be no delay, your excellency will be pleased immediately to choose persons of well known probity, intelligence and patriotism, by whose opinion I shall be directed, in order to proceed to take the oath of independence, or to carry into execution what may be determined upon by the said junta, inasmuch as my intentions have no other object than that of promoting the prosperity of America.

God preserve your excellency many years. Lima, July 14th. 1821.

J. SEF DE SAN MARTIN.

To the Hon. the City Council.

Reply, with which the city council transmits to his excellency the general, the act of the Cabildo:

By the act, a certified copy of which is herewith sent to your excellency, is manifested the decided wish of the inhabitants of this capital to proceed to take the oath of independence, which will serve as a direction to your excellency in regard to the ulterior proceedings mentioned in your official letter of yesterday.

God preserve your excellency many years.

Town-Hall of Lima, July 15th, 1821.

The count de San Isidro; Francisco Sarate; Simon Rabago; the count de la Vega del Ren; Josef Manuel Maio de Molina; Pedro de la Puente; Francisco Mendoza Rios y Caballero; Manuel Tudello; Juan Esrebaud de Garate; Manuel Saens de Tejada y Cuadra.

The Caracas Gazette contains a law of the General Congress of the Republic of Colombia relative to the liberty of the press; the preamble to which states, that the liberty of the press ought to be as free as the faculty of speech itself.

The Congress of the Republic of Colombia, have elected Simon Bolivar and general Santander as Vice Presidents.

Cumana has surrendered to the patriot forces under General Bermudez. Two days after its capitulation, the squadron from Puerto Cabello arrived off the harbor, and being informed of what had occurred, as well as the generosity of the conqueror, desired leave to anchor in the port under a suspension of hostilities. Permission was granted; and the commander of the fleet, with his officers, were admitted to enter the city, where they participated in the joy of the triumph. General Bermudez is said to have covered himself with glory on the occasion, both as to his valor and the generalship he displayed.

## Legislature of North Carolina.

## SENATE.

Friday, November 23.

Mr. Williamson presented the petition of John Wilfong, of Lincoln county, respecting a tax on certain gates.

Mr. Welborn presented the petition of David Campbell, of East Tennessee, for a land warrant. Each referred.

Mr. Frink presented the petition of a number of inhabitants of Bladen praying to be annexed to Columbus.—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

That it be referred to the committee to be appointed to take into consideration so much of the governor's message as relates to the judiciary, the expediency of repealing or modifying the acts of the legislature passed at the last session, respecting the relief of honest debtors; and regulating certain sales under execution.

Saturday, November 24.

Mr. Williamson presented the petition of John Hoke, and others, praying to be incorporated as a Fire Engine company.

Mr. Black, the petition of Mary Barker, of Robeson county, praying to be secured in such property as she may hereafter acquire. Each referred.

Mr. Leonard presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the governor's message as relates to the pecuniary distress of the people, be referred to a select committee.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the reference of the communication from his excellency the governor, and his correspondence with the secretary of war, which was made to the committee on military land warrants, this day, by the two houses, was reconsidered by the senate, and a message was sent to the house of commons, proposing to refer the same to a select joint committee.

Monday, November 26.

Mr. Williamson presented the petition of James Pitt and John Kids, praying for military land warrants.

Mr. Campbell, (of New Hanover) the memorial of Edward Newton and others concerned in commerce.

Mr. Graves, the petition of Daniel Jarvis and Walter Franklin, of Surry, praying authority to erect gates.

Mr. Lindsay, (of Currituck) the petition of Joseph W. Downes, praying

for a land warrant. All of which were read and referred.

Mr. Wade presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, for the relief of the heirs of persons dying without will, who are stockholders in any of the navigation companies of the state.—Adopted.

Mr. Richardson presented a bill to incorporate Sardis Academy, in Johnston county. Read the first time.

Tuesday, November 27.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, the committee on internal improvement was instructed to inquire into the expediency of instituting a board of commissioners in each county to superintend the public roads, and of transferring from the county courts to said board, the superintendence and regulation of the same.

Mr. Leonard presented a bill for the further suppression of vice and immorality. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, (of New Hanover,) the committee of finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of more effectually providing by law for the collection of public taxes from merchants not residents of the state.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, the committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws for the government of executors and administrators, as to provide for an equitable distribution of the assets coming to their hands among the creditors of any person who may hereafter die insolvent.

Mr. Frink presented a bill granting to the superior court of Columbus original and exclusive jurisdiction in all jury causes. Read the 1st and 2d time, and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Ruffin presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of having but two juries in the court of pleas and quarter sessions in each and every county, annually, and make report thereon.—Adopted.

Wednesday, November 28.

Mr. Campbell, of Iredell, presented a bill to explain and amend the act of 1820, limiting the time in which judgments taken before justices of the peace may be revived.

Mr. Flowers presented a bill to amend the act respecting public roads.

Mr. Daniel, a bill further regulating the militia of Wayne.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the committee of finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of taxing the several persons residents of this state who own capital stock in the bank of the U. States.—Adopted.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, November 23.

The governor's communication was referred to the following committees:

Those parts which relate to the judiciary were referred to the judiciary committee, consisting of Messrs. Stanly, Hillman, Blackledge, Strange, and John Hill, of the commons; and Messrs. Seawell, Spaight (of Craven), Bryan, Graves and Williamson, of the senate.

What relates to the militia to Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Blount, Sellers and Baird, of the commons; and Messrs. Graves, Campbell (of New Hanover), McLeary, Lindsay (of Currituck), and Lamb, of the senate.

What relates to internal improvement, to Messrs. Moore, Turner, Lamon, McDowell, and Hawkins, of the commons; and Messrs. Hatch, Miller, Wade, Seales and Bradley, of the senate.

What relates to public lands, to Messrs. Fisher, Brittain, Anderson, Love and N. McNeil, of the commons, and Messrs. Williamson, Outlaw, Baird, Flowers and Parker, of the senate.

What relates to the boundary line between this state and the states of Tennessee and Georgia, to Messrs. J. D. Jones, Beall, J. S. Smith, McLeod and Morehead, of the commons; and Messrs. Ruffin, Welborn, House, Raiborn and Campbell (of Iredell), of the senate.

What relates to the pecuniary embarrassments, &c. to Messrs. Henry, Brickell, Slade, Carson and Shaw, of the commons; and Messrs. Leonard, Holt, Hyman, Deberry, and Reddick, of the senate.

Mr. Sneed, from the balloting committee for engraving clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson was duly elected; but that another balloting was necessary for the third clerk.

A message was received from the governor, inclosing a copy of a letter from the secretary of war on the subject of an improper use being made of the seals of office in this state, referring to the case of Smith and Wright, who some time ago attempted a fraud on the U. States by forged papers, to which they improperly obtained the seal of the state. Referred to the committee on military land warrants.

Saturday, November 24.

Mr. Hill, from the balloting committee for the third engraving clerk, reported that Mr. Wm. M. White was duly elected.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to draw up rules for the government of the house, made a report, which was concurred with, and ordered to be printed.



The following standing committees were appointed, viz:  
**Finance.**—Messrs. Beard, Carson, Fisher, Miller, J. S. Smith, Barringer, Slade, Alston, Brickell, Blair, Stanly, Blackledge, Jones, Moore, Sellers and Strange.

**Propositions and Grievances.**—Messrs. N. Gordon, Brittain, T. Sneed, Hillman, Hawkins, Wilkins, Wynns, Baileman, Spencer, Styron, Andres, Watkins, Henry, Leak, W. Adams and J. Hill.

**Claims.**—Messrs. Isbell, Holland, McLean, McCombs, Shaw, R. Sneed, Turner, Lamen, Copeland, Skinner, McLeod, Hawks, Cowan, Dulany, White and McEachen.

The senate declined referring the subject of attempted frauds to obtain military land warrants, and proposed a reference to a select joint committee, with instructions to inquire into any other frauds which may have been committed in obtaining land warrants, or the evidences upon which they have been issued, with power to send for persons and papers, and on the part of the senate, appointed Messrs. Seawell, Spaight (of Craven), Williamson, Bryan and Wellborn, and the commons, Messrs. Stanly, Martin, A. N. Vail, Garey and Andres.

Monday, November 26.

On motion of Mr. Alston, a committee of elections was appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. D. Smith, Love, Beall, Durgan, Anderson, Hinton, Ballard, Dawson, Vail, Nixon, Whitfield, Pugh, Simmons, Hurst, Benton and Aford.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, that part of the governor's message, which refers to the report and resolutions of the legislature of Maryland, on the subject of appropriations of public lands for the use of schools, be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Hillman, Hinton, Hawks, Fisher and Cowan, were named.

And that part which relates to amendments proposed by certain states to the constitution of the U. States, be referred to a select committee.—Messrs. J. S. Smith, A. McNeill, R. Sneed, Beall and Whitfield were appointed.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of Benj. L. Judah, of New York, praying to be paid \$614 50, with interest, for a certificate granted by Col. N. Long, late quartermaster general, in behalf of the state. Referred to the committee of claims.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Moore, a bill to amend the 1st section of an act passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of Carawba.

Mr. Leak, a bill relative to slaves executed for capital offences; and

Mr. Melcher, a bill to authorise Paul Barringer to erect a gate across a public road. These bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Moore laid before the house, the annual report of the board of commissioners for internal improvement, which was ordered to be printed, four copies for each member of the assembly.

A message from the senate, proposed to ballot on Thursday for a comptroller, which was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were put in nomination for that office, viz: Jos. Hawkins, Wm. J. Cowan, Thos. Spencer, Thomas Turner, James Parks, Pleasant Henderson and John Hogg.

On motion of Mr. Alston, ordered that two stoves be placed in some convenient part of the commons chamber, under the superintendence of the state architect.

Mr. Leake presented the petition of Wm. P. Leake, of Richmond county, guardian to Stephen W. Cole, praying to be authorised to sell certain property of his ward. Referred.

Received from the senate, a message referring a petition from the pilots of Cape Fear and Ocracoke, &c. to the members of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Onslow, Carteret, Craven, Hyde and Currituck; which being read, a message was ordered to the senate, proposing to extend the reference to the members from Beaufort, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Perquimans, Camden, Pasquotank, Chowan, Gates and the towns of Edenton and Newbern.

A message from the governor was received, with a letter from Mr. Appleton, the consul of the United States, at Leghorn, covering sundry vouchers relative to the statue of Washington, with his account for costs and charges. The governor states, that the account has been remitted; but suggests the propriety of allowing the consul some consideration for his services, the amount of which Mr. A. leaves to the government to determine. The message mentions the arrival of the statue at Wilmington. The message also incloses a report of the commissioners appointed for purchasing a lot and building a house thereon in Fayetteville for an armory; and a report from the commissioners appointed to sell the Cherokee lands, accompanied by a letter from the commissioners.

That part of the message which relates to the statue, was referred to the committee on public buildings; and that on the Cherokee lands, to the committee on that subject.

The speaker laid before the house the report of the public treasurer, which was referred to the committee of finance, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, November 27.

Mr. Strange presented a bill to amend the 1st section of an act passed in 1815,

concerning the Cape Fear River, which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Moore,  
**Resolved,** That a select committee be appointed, to whom shall stand referred all bills after their second reading, for correction.

Messrs. Moore, Henry, Strange, Lloyd, and Morehead, were selected by the speaker as this committee.

On motion of Mr. Henry,

**Resolved,** That the committee on so much of the governor's message as relates to the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire what provision ought to be made by law to enable persons who are too poor to procure securities to an appeal, to transmit their cases to the Supreme Court. And to enquire also into the propriety of allowing the Judges of the Superior Courts to transmit to the Supreme Courts all such questions of law as they may think proper, without costs.

Received from the Senate, a bill to authorise the agent of Joseph Dickson, trustee for the citizens of Lincoln County, and commissioners appointed by an act of 1816, to refund the money arising from the sale of a lot of land sold to the trustees of the Western College.

Also a bill to establish and incorporate Sardin Academy, in Johnston county, which bills passed their first reading.

The bill relative to slaves executed for capital offences [which provided that in such cases, the county should pay two-thirds of the value of the slave] on its second reading, was on motion of Mr. Hawks, indefinitely postponed, 111 votes to 10.

A message from the governor inclosed a proposition from Messrs. Carey & Son, Booksellers, of Philadelphia, to furnish the state with a number of copies of general regulations for the army or military institutes; also a memorial from the mayor, &c. of Washington City on the subject of their lotteries. Both subjects were referred.

Wednesday, November 28.

Mr. Pugh presented the petition of John Backwell, of Hyde county, praying to be relieved from a prosecution instituted against him under the act of last session, concerning the marriage of female infants. Referred.

Mr. Strange presented the petition of sundry citizens of Fayetteville, dealers in Tobacco, praying for relief. Referred to a select joint committee.

Mr. Hawkins presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of Tar River.

Mr. Moore, a bill to empower the county courts to erect gates across the public highways. These bills passed their first reading.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to the reference of the House of the petition of Edward Newton, on the subject of pilage, and proposing to add to the committee the member from the town of Wilmington.

The house refused to concur with this proposition, on the ground that it was not in order for the Senate to propose to add a member of the commons to a committee.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Smith,

A committee of enrolled bills was appointed. Messrs. J. S. Smith, Turner, Slade and Hawks were named.

Mr. Vail presented a bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1818, more especially to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Roanoke and its waters, which passed its first reading.

The resignation of Wm. C. Love, lieutenant colonel of Haywood County, was read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Morehead,  
**Resolved,** that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of increasing the penalty on Sheriff's and other officers on failing to make due returns of writs and other process, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Received from the senate, a bill to alter the times of holding the superior courts of law for the counties of Carteret, Jones, Greene and Lenoir. Referred to the members of the 2d judicial district.

A message was received from the Governor, with the accounts of the expenditures of the monies appropriated for the improvement of the state-house, &c.—Referred to the committee on public buildings.

A message was received from the senate insisting on their proposition to add the member from the town of Wilmington to the committee on the pilot's petition.

The house returned a message to the senate insisting on their disagreement to the proposed addition to the above committee, and asking a conference on on the subject.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 5.

The report of the Treasurer of this state, with several other articles intended for this day's paper, are excluded for want of room. The report of the treasurer will appear in our next.

Our readers will be much gratified in contemplating the progress that has been made, and the plans proposed, by the Board of Internal Improvements, a

summary of which, from the Raleigh Register, we have inserted below. We hope the legislature will liberally apply the resources of the state to the accomplishment of so important a purpose. The enlightened policy of the state of New York has raised her to be the first state in the union. By imitating her example the enterprise of our citizens would be stimulated into action, and our resources be multiplied; and though we could not expect to equal the stupendous works and the rapid progress of that great state, yet we might follow her at a less humble distance.

Monday last was the day appointed for the meeting of Congress; we shall embrace the earliest opportunity of presenting their proceedings to our readers.

**Public Improvements.**—The board made their annual report to the legislature on Monday last. This document is a very important one. It contains a history of the proceedings of the board to the present time, including a statement of each of the navigation companies and the progress of their works. It also gives an account of the several public roads which have been laid out and farmed under the direction of the board. It embraces a general plan of internal improvements for the state, the leading objects of which is stated to be: to give to all our citizens an easy and commodious way of getting to market the productions of their industry, and to fix that market within our own limits. The board points out a plan of ways and means to raise the necessary fund for carrying into effect their promised improvements.—They state that the fund set apart for this object is entirely insufficient, and propose that a loan should be obtained on the credit of the state, pledging the bank stock and the faith of the state for the regular payment of the interest, and redemption of the principal after the year 1830.

The board then go on to show in what manner this fund could be applied in completing all the public works contemplated, and in making good roads though every part of the state.

For further particulars, we refer to the report itself, which, with Mr. Fulton's reports, and several other documents in relation to the improvement of the state, will appear in a pamphlet to-morrow.

**Distressing Casualty.**—Mr. Benjamin Kinney, of Flat Swamp, in the lower part of this county, was accidentally shot by a Mr. John Lofton, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The circumstances we understand to be these: Mr. Lofton was out with his bounds hunting deer, and having started one, he took his stand; in a short time the deer passed him, about sixty yards distance, and when in the act of leaping over some bushes, he fired. He immediately ran to the bushes, when he heard a noise at some distance from the place, which he supposed proceeded from the wounded deer, and went in quest of it. But, to his inexpressible astonishment, he found the noise to be the groans of the unfortunate Kinney, whom he had unconsciously shot, and who was then in the last agonies of death. He expired shortly, with out uttering a word. On examination, one buck shot was found to have entered his side, and another his leg. Mr. Lofton was totally ignorant of Kinney being in the woods. A jury of inquest was summoned, who returned a verdict of accidental death.

Western Carolinian.

**MARRIED,**  
On the 26th ult. by the Rev. John S. Glen, Mr. Richard Winn, of Oxford, to Miss Susan Wright, of Franklin county.

On the same day by the Rev. William Barnes, Mr. William R. Hicks, to Miss Mary Cheatham, both of Granville county.

In Wake county, on Thursday the 15th ultimo, Mr. James H. Murray, of Louisville, to Miss Rebecca K. High, daughter of Saml. High, Esq. deceased.

On the 18th ult. in Marlborough District, S. C. Mr. Jasper Brewer, of Chatham county, N. C. to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, of the former place.

**DIED,**

At Danbury, Rockingham county, on Thursday the 15th ult. THOMAS HENDERSON, Esq. in his 71st year.—He was a member of the convention at Hillsborough in 1775, and his death has left only two living out of 181 of that body. He had served his state in the legislature and in various civil capacities for; perhaps, one half of his life.

## STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
November 28	35	53	58
29	34	54	60
30	39	60	63
December 1	38	45	45
2	45	51	54
3	45	55	60
4	49	52	53

**WILL be hired out for the** ensuing year, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of December, instant, JACK, a blacksmith; JIM, a blacksmith; STEPHEN, a carpenter; and DUNCAN, belonging to the estate of the late Jehu Whitted, deceased.

Levi Whitted, Executor.  
Dec. 1. 95—3w

**WILL be sold, at the mar-** ket-house in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of Dec. instant, three negroes belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Whitted, deceased, viz: STEPHEN, PETER, and JUDAH, on a credit of nine months.

James Webb, and } Ex'rs.  
James Phillips, }  
Dec. 1. 95—3w

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and } Ex'rs.  
James Phillips, }  
Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3m

## NOTICE.

**WILL be hired at the Market House in** Hillsborough, on the 28th December instant, for the term of one year,  
A likely young Negro Fellow.

The terms will be made known on that day.  
Thomas Clancy.  
Dec. 4. 95—

## 110 DOLLARS REWARD.

**ESCAPED** from the jail of Orange county, North-Carolina, on Friday night the 30th of November last, ARCHIBALD BROWN, who was confined in the jail of said county for the crime of murder: the said Brown is about forty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, tolerably square built, fair complexion, with some pimples or bumps on his face indicative of the habit of intoxication. Had on a coat and pantaloons of light blue linsey, and an old black fur hat; the balance of his clothing not recollected.

Also, escaped at the same time, MEREDITH CHAVIS, a free mulattoe, about six feet high, slender made, freckled face, quick spoken, a shoemaker by trade, and if properly examined there is a probability of discovering some marks of a whipping on his back, as he was publicly whipped at the whipping post, by order of court, a few days before his escape, (though it was not very severely inflicted)—his clothing not now recollected, except a drab furred cloth big coat, and a pair of new boots.

The above reward of one hundred and ten dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of both the above described persons, or one hundred dollars for the said Archibald Brown, and ten dollars for the said Meredith Chavis, if taken and delivered at this jail, or confined in any other jail so that they can be secured and conveyed to this place.

James Clancy, Jailor.  
Hillsborough, Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3w

The editors of the Nashville Whig, Cahaba Press, Georgia Journal, Cape Fear Recorder, and the Floridian, at Pensacola, are requested to publish the above advertisement for three successive weeks in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment, and the same shall be immediately paid.

**WILL be sold, on a credit** of nine months, at the dwelling house of the late David Ray, seven miles north-east of Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 19th inst. all the Personal Estate of the deceased not otherwise devised.

Several likely Negroes will be hired on the same day, among which are a good blacksmith and a distiller.

The Mill will also be rented, and some of the Land.

Thos. Ruffin, } Ex'rs.  
James Webb, }  
Dec. 4. 95—3w

## NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late D. J. FID RAY, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, } Ex'rs.  
James Webb, }  
Dec. 4, 1821. 95—3m

## NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed of the late W. Whitted, the first and fifth volumes of Jewish Antiquities, by Flavius Josephus, is requested to return them to me, as I purchased said work at the late sale by the executors.

Thos. D. Watts.  
Dec. 4. 95—3w

## MASONIC LOTTERY.

THE drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery will commence on the 26th day of January next; before which time all those having unsold tickets are requested to return them, or an account of their numbers, to

The Managers.  
Dec. 4, 1821. 95—

**Notice is hereby given,**  
THAT administration of the estate of Jeremiah Lea, late of Caswell county, deceased, was granted to the subscriber by the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said county at the last term thereof; and that all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are hereby required to bring them forward properly authenticated for payment, otherwise they will be barred. Also all persons indebted to the deceased must make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Benjamin Lea,  
Administrator.  
Nov. 26, 1821. 95—3w

## NOTICE.

HAVING obtained letters of administration November Term, 1821, on the estate of Archer Harris, deceased, I shall on the 27th day of December next, at the residence of the late deceased, offer for sale on a credit of twelve months, the following property, viz:

Six likely NEGROES, all working hands; Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; a quantity of Pork; Crop of Corn, Oats, Wheat and Fodder; a parcel of Seed Cotton; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Plantation Utensils of different kinds.

Bond with approved security will be required.

Robert Harris,  
Administrator.  
Orange county, Nov. 28. 95—3w

## Notice is also hereby given

to all persons having claims against the estate of the said Archer Harris, deceased, that they present the same properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment.

Robert Harris,  
Administrator.  
Orange county, Nov. 28. 95—3w

## Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public Taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.  
Dec. 4. 95—

## FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Orange, at November term last, I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March next, exp. se to public sale, for ready money, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a negro calling himself Richard Cobb, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 24th Nov. 1820, unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.  
Dec. 1. 95—

## NOTICE.

ON the night 13th of last October, my store house was broken open, and the following papers taken therefrom, with many other articles, viz: two judgments against Stephen Gappens, amounting to about 70 dollars; one against Peter Morion for 40 dollars, with a credit of 7 dollars; one against Thomas G. Wallis for 10 dollars; 85 cents; one against John Pyle for 31 dollars; 11 cents; one against Dannah Adams for 3 dollars; 50 cents; two against John Lackey amounting to 13 dollars; 30 cents; one against George Garrison in favour of Samuel Beasley for 16 dollars; 30 cents; one against George Wayne for 2 dollars; 8 cents; one against Caleb Pyle for 27 dollars; 30 cents; two against James Perry for 15 dollars; one against Joel Leath for 8 dollars; one against James Cook for 2 dollars; one against Willie Winters for 2 dollars; one attachment on Henry King for 19 dollars; 923 cents; one ca. sa. on Thomas Marein for 31 dollars; 50 cents; two ditto on Thomas Butts, amounting to 40 dollars; two ditto on Alexander Lackey, amounting to 57 dollars; 50 cents; two ditto on Benjamin King, amounting to 27 dollars; 50 cents; two ditto on John Hughes, amounting to about 75 dollars; one ditto on Henry Boyle for 4 dollars; 50 cents, in favour of Joshua Phillips; one note of hand given by Charles Shanks to C. F. Faucette & Co on the 27th October, 1819, for 71 dollars; 80 cents; one ditto given by Benjamin Suddeth to William Dickey some time last fall, for 50 dollars; one ditto by George Dillworth for 15 dollars; 85 cents, given to myself on the 17th last February; one ditto by Betsey Elum for 11 dollars; 87 1/2 cents, given to C. F. Faucette & Co; one ditto by Alex. Mason for 108 dollars; 87 1/2 cts. with two credits on it amounting to 60 dollars, given to myself in the fall of 1819; one ditto by Robert Tate, given to Stephen Marein, amounting with interest to about 6 dollars; one ditto by James Leath for 3 dollars;—together with many others not recollected, with a number of receipts and other vouchers which can only be of service to myself. I hereby caution and forewarn all the above named persons from paying any of the above specified debts to any other person than myself, as I have never transferred any of them to any person whatever. I likewise caution the public from trading for or buying any of the above named papers, as I have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment to myself alone.

Chesley F. Faucette.  
Nov. 27. 95—

## FOR RENT.

Any person who may be disposed to rent my Tavern House and Lot at Chapel Hill, with the necessary and usual Servants and Furniture, for one year or more, may do so, by applying early to me. I can also furnish for the use of the Tavern, if required, corn, flour, pork, whiskey, &c. Possession may be had on the 1st of January next, at which time, bond and approved security will be required.

John Taylor,  
near Chapel Hill.  
November 20, 1821. 95—3w



From the Wyoming Herald.

### "BY-PAST TIME."

Some beautiful lines on this subject, published from Blackwood's Magazine, have occasioned the following, by way of replication.

Time past to musing Age appears  
What Boyhood fancies future years,  
A fairy land of sunny bowers,  
And joy and love, and laughing hours.—  
We find not these in Boyhood's days,  
Yet mourn them past as life decays,  
And asks our moaning spirits when  
Those pleasant hours shall come again.

Age, that so happy Boyhood deems,  
As foolishly as Boyhood dreams;  
For were it young again 'twould slight  
Each summer scene of young delight,  
Till Age came stealing on once more,  
Sedate and thoughtful as before,  
Inquiring sad and sagely when  
Those pleasant scenes shall bloom again.

Ridiculous! A thousand terms  
Of being, with our minds and forms,  
Whose present pleas are seems but this,  
To doat on past or future bliss,  
Would through the same delusions wend  
And lead us to the self same end,  
Still mournfully inquiring when  
Our blasted hopes shall bloom again.  
And who shall to our moan reply?—  
Death, and the trumpet from on high!—  
They shall at once restore to view  
All we e'er wish'd, or felt, or knew,  
All that engaged our thoughts, or eyes,  
Each face, each form, each scene shall rise  
Before the Judgment Seat—'Tis then  
That "By-past time" shall live again.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. Heath.—The following remarks upon the too common style of recording obituary notices, are respectfully submitted to you for publication, should you deem them worthy of a column in your very useful paper.

Truly yours, S. R. G.

Chapel-Hill, Nov. 26, 1821.

We all love that grief and that respect, which goes not abroad into the public gaze, but seeks, in the luxury of retirement, that calm serenity of soul which the contemplation of the virtues of deceased friends must abundantly bestow. It has become too common to send useless and fulsome panegyrics on the dead, into the world; which, instead of raising our admiration or affection for those who are in the grave, produce a low estimation of the living. The frequency of such eulogiums upon common characters has destroyed their value. We have all felt when we have lost a friend, or had one still dearer than a friend torn from us, how sharp is the pang; we need not an indifferent newspaper puff to convince us of our anguish. A parent need not be told how great is his affliction at the loss of his child, or a child how much to mourn at the loss of his parent; nor need the public be told of it; and surely he who has been accustomed to draw happiness from the eyes of the partner of his hopes and cares, closed now in the silent tomb—O, surely, he finds no consolation in the extravagant praise lavished in a paper! He knows she lived, and died lamented; her virtues are embalmed in his remembrance, and will live there forever. But, if one who has gone from the world, left no memory of virtues behind, a newspaper ought not certainly, to gratify a few intimates, to be a vehicle of falsehood and deception, by giving to him, when dead, a reputation and a name he never deserved while living.—Editors should therefore object to insert panegyrics, unless they be acquainted with the character of the object of them, or with the name of the author.

Obituary notices cannot add a single perfection to the dead, however highly coloured they may be, but may often excite disgust. No one desires to hear the history or obituary notice of an ignorant and contemptible character. Such a one can be just said to live, and that is all. There is a very pretty French epigram, upon the death of such an ignorant insignificant fellow, the sting of which is, that all that can be said of him is, that he was once alive, and that he is now dead. The following is the epigram:

Colas est mort de maladie,  
Tu veux que j'en pleure le sort,  
Que Diable veux tu que j'en dise?  
Colas vivoit, Colas est mort.

Some notices I have seen, I could most heartily wipe away, and write instead this one line:

"God made him, and therefore let him pass for a man." S. R. G.

From the Western Carolinian.

### Constitution of the Moral Association of Mecklenburg County.

Whereas the happiness and prosperity of any community, to a certain extent, depend upon the moral rectitude of its citizens, we are solicitous that every species of immorality amongst our fellow-men should be suppressed; and whereas the laws of our state have specified particular crimes, which expose the

perpetrators thereof to certain penalties therein stated; and whereas those laws are not duly enforced: We, whose names are hereunto annexed, do unite together, in special association, under the name and style of the Moral Association of Mecklenburg County, having for our object the suppression of vice and immorality amongst our fellow-citizens, and as far as our influence may extend.

For the regulation of our conduct in the prosecution of this laudable purpose, we will attend to the following rules:

1. We will use those measures which may appear to us most prudent and best calculated to reform the transgressor.
2. Every member of this association, when he himself certainly knows, or when he can certainly prove, that any of his fellow-citizens have transgressed such laws of the state which are also infractions of those laws of good order and morality adopted by well regulated communities, is bound to give notice of such offence to those officers of the state who have cognizance of such crimes.
3. To prevent, as far as possible, any indiscretion in complying with the 2nd rule, the Association shall choose seven Counsellors, two of whom, or a Justice of the Peace, shall always be consulted before any legal process be commenced.
4. The Association shall meet annually, at such time and place as they may direct; and the meeting shall be opened by prayer.
5. At the annual meeting, a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Counsellors, shall be chosen, for the term of one year.
6. At the annual meeting, the Counsellors shall report to the Association the cases which have come before them, or so much of their proceedings as they may judge conducive to the public good.
7. Any fines which may be recovered from transgressors, shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, which shall be subject to the direction of the Association.
8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record all the transactions of the annual meeting.
9. The Association shall have power, at their annual meetings, to alter or amend the Constitution, and to expel disorderly members—two thirds of the members present concurring in the same.
10. Fifteen members shall form a quorum to do the business of the Society at their annual meetings.
11. That each member, who has subscribed the constitution of this Association, shall be bound to attend with punctuality; and if any member shall absent himself from two successive annual meetings, without giving the Association satisfactory reasons for his absence, his name shall be erased from the list, and he shall not be considered as a member.

To the good Citizens of the western counties of North-Carolina.

Every true patriot, and every enlightened politician, acknowledges the truth of this scriptural aphorism: "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The experience of former ages, and the history of modern times, have extorted the confession, that no morality is so well calculated to promote the interest of mankind, as that which is taught in the holy scriptures. In this confession, a great point was gained. The problem is solved. Morality is a conformity to the laws of God, and these laws are published in the bible. Hence it is, that whatever men think or say about articles of faith, the law of God is confessed to be HOLY, JUST and GOOD.

This being known to be the public sentiment on this subject, we are encouraged to hope, that every good citizen will countenance every effort to enforce the laws of the state, which sanction the laws of God. Notwithstanding the public sentiment is in favour of the divine law, yet there is too general a dereliction from moral obligation. The numerous law suits which are found in all our courts, will furnish a strong proof of a departure from moral rectitude. If men were what they ought to be, law suits would not be so numerous; there is nothing more obvious to the common sense of mankind, than the difference between right and wrong. If fraud or violence be committed by one or more individuals, it sometimes happens that redress cannot be obtained in any other way, than by appealing to the laws of the land. The law was made for transgressors. We have courts; at this time, six weeks in every year, and in many of our counties the dockets are still full; and besides all this, our magistrates are daily issuing warrants, and trying causes. If the view which we have of the origin of law-suits, be correct,—what must be the moral degradation of our citizens?

The profanation of the name of God is not uncommon. If the law says, "the Lord will not hold him guiltless," what should a patriot do? what should a christian do? He should prevent the crime as far as possible with the view of preventing the punishment of a human being.

The profanation of the sabbath is too common. Men make their own comments on the laws of Almighty God, and regulate their lives agreeably to their own wishes. What are the exceptions contained in the law? Necessity and mercy. All other exceptions are, therefore, sinful. The whole day must be spent in the holy exercises of religion, except works of necessity and mercy. Shall strangers be permitted to pursue their journeys through our streets, or along the high-way, to the manifest inter-

ruption of those good citizens who are disposed to keep the laws of God and man? Or shall the inhabitants of our own towns and neighborhoods be permitted, with impunity, to stroll about, on the day of the Lord, publicly setting at defiance the authority of heaven and earth? or will no consideration of the public good rouse us to action, till some fiend will lay his hand upon our persons or estates?

Our civil officers are themselves very deficient,—deficient in moral knowledge,—deficient in moral rectitude. We are happy to say, that there are some honorable exceptions among our civil officers; but truth requires us to say, and benevolence requires that it should be said with regret, that many of them are precisely what they ought not to be.

The best interest of our common country requires a speedy reformation. In this, we will all agree. A question of great moment naturally occurs: How is this reformation to be produced? It will not, it cannot be produced by the vicious. Good men must, therefore, begin this good work. A single individual, of respectable standing in society, can do something; but several individuals, united together in the same design, can do much. Hence it would appear, that all good men, virtuous citizens, and patriots, should unite their force of talents, and of character, to suppress every deviation from moral rectitude, which is rendered penal by the laws of our country. This might be done. This ought to be done. If the moral and virtuous citizens of our towns and counties would determine to put the laws of the state in force, we would soon find that iniquity would hide its hideous head. Men, who do not fear God, would be ashamed to violate the rules of decent society; and good men would take a decided stand in favor of virtue.

Shall we not therefore hope, that the day has come when the good citizens of our country will use the power, which they possess, of putting an end to transgression, and of introducing that golden age, which has been celebrated by fable, and by song, and which has long been foretold by the prophets of the ever living and true God, to consist in the universal prevalence of truth and of righteousness?

With these views and hopes, the Moral Association of Mecklenburg County inform their fellow citizens, that they have already put the laws in force against several transgressors, and that they are determined, in every case which may occur, to require obedience to those laws of the state which are also the laws of morality and good order. They also invite, and even solicit the support and co-operation of all the good citizens of the towns and counties in the western part of the state. The cause is good. A reformation is needed. A reformation can be accomplished, if we are determined, and will persevere in that determination. We have the common sense of mankind in our favor; we have the conscience of every individual in our favor; we have the laws of the state in our favor; and we will have the protection of the Providence of Almighty God, in endeavouring to do good. Why then do we slumber? Why do we hesitate? Why are we afraid that we cannot succeed? If we fail let us fail "with our shoulder to the wheel," exerting ourselves to the utmost, to raise the moral character of our country, and to increase the happiness of man.

On behalf of the association, by  
SAM. C. CALDWELL,  
ISAAC GREIL,  
Committee.

From the Hallowell (Maine) Advocate.

"If you employ a Farrier instead of a Physician, you must be content to be treated like an Ass."

### FATAL QUACKERY.

An instance of the fatal effects of quackery more shocking than the following, has never come to our knowledge. We give it publicity, as we think our good citizens cannot be too frequently warned of the danger of intrusting their lives in the hands of those ignorant pretenders, who boast an exclusive knowledge of the medicinal plants of our country; and palm themselves off with the canting popular maxim "that each country contains medicines enough, when known, for the cure of all its own diseases;" and that they only are the favored few who possess the knowledge, sedulously kept a secret from the rest of the world; as if the Almighty had withholden the knowledge of the healing art from the wise and prudent, and revealed it only to

knaves and fools! We are sorry to learn that the famous Thomsonites with their patent pukes and sweats, are infesting several places in our state, as well as other parts of New England; but we indulge the hope that the good sense and prudence of our citizens will guard their lives from so insidious and dangerous an enemy.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Sylvanus Waterman, of Litchfield, to a friend in this town, dated Litchfield, October 25, 1821. [Dr. Waterman is an intelligent Physician, in whose veracity the most implicit confidence may be placed.]

DEAR SIR—Permit me to call your attention to a shocking case of mortality which occurred in this town on the 7th instant.

John Robeson, Jun. aged 16 years and ten months; large, strong and fleshy, had from his infancy enjoyed a state of health above mediocrity. Three or four days prior to his death he complained of a slight indisposition; supposed from taking cold. On the morning of the day he died, he told his father he was better. In short he had never been confined; but was able to do some business every day. The family judging him attended with symptoms of fever, advised giving him an emetic of Lobelia; (Indian Tobacco.) His father, though opposed to quackery, thought it expedient, if he took a puke of Lobelia, to call in one John Morgridge, a near neighbor, a cousin of the patient, and a patent quack; supposing him to know what quantity ought to be given. Morgridge soon arrived to administer the emetic. The father not considering his son dangerously sick, was about his necessary concerns. At half past eleven, A. M. Morgridge began his course in the patent form, steaming the patient with heated stones in a hot bed and hot room: frequently wetting his head with cold water, pouring down Cayenne pepper, Lobelia, and perhaps other things equally deleterious.—Two stones placed at the loins being hotter than the patient could endure were removed a little. After administering three portions of Lobelia, and perhaps as many of Cayenne pepper, and producing but very little puking, he administered another powder as he said of a different kind.—The patient was now attacked with what Morgridge called a cramp fit, though doubtless the struggles of death.

Upon this alarm the father was called in, and, surprised at finding his son confined close in bed, surrounded with hot stones, in a room unusually heated, exclaimed, you are killing my son.—Morgridge said, no, he is in a fit. The father then came for me. I went immediately, and found the poor, helpless, innocent victim gasping for breath. Placing my hand upon his stomach, I observed he had been sweated excessively. Morgridge said no, he had frequently sweat more largely; the wet I felt was vinegar which had been poured on his stomach. I passed my hand down to the hip and found his shirt and the sheet equally wet with his stomach. He expired fifteen minutes after my arrival, about six o'clock, P. M. and six and an half hours from the commencement of the process. I interrogated Morgridge, wishing to know the last powder given. He said it was his cough powder. I demanded the composition. He reluctantly said it was partly Wake-Robbin, (Arun.) I demanded the other ingredients; but he would not name them.

The number of stones in the bed when the body was laid out, were three; and were considerably warm, two hours after death. There were about three pecks of stones in and under the bed, which undoubtedly had been heated and applied to the patient.

Thus terminated the mortal career of an amiable young man; distinguished for intelligence, industry and morality; and for benevolent and dutiful affections to all people, and particularly towards his parents, without a rival. Yours, &c.

S. WATERMAN.

From the Winchester (Vir.) Republican.

### INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

It is frequently remarked that the most laudable deeds are achieved in the shades of retirement; and to its truth history testifies in every page.—An act of heroism or philanthropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feelings can effect the mind or bias the character, is worth to the eye of an impartial observer whole volumes of exploits displayed before the gaze of a stupid and admiring multitude. It is not long since a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties of this state, and about

the close of the day stopped at a public house to obtain refreshment and spend the night. He had been there but a short time, before an old man alighted from his gig, with the apparent intention of becoming a fellow guest with him at the same house. As the old man drove up he observed that both the shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withes formed from the bark of a hickory sapling. Our traveller observed further that he was plainly clad, that his knee buckles were loosened, and that something like negligence pervaded his dress. Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them, and they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their number; most, if not all of them of the legal profession.

As soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter upon an eloquent harangue which had that day been displayed at the bar. It was replied by the other that he had witnessed, the same day, a degree of eloquence no doubt equal, but that it was from the pulpit. Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made to the eloquence of the pulpit; and a warm and able altercation ensued, in which the merits of the christian religion became the subject of discussion. From 6 o'clock until 11, the young champions wielded the sword of argument, adducing, with ingenuity and ability, every thing that could be said, pro and con. During this protracted period, the old gentleman listened with all the meekness and modesty of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stores of his own mind; or perhaps he was observing, with philosophic eyes, the faculties of the youthful mind, and how new energies are evolved by repeated action; or, perhaps with patriotic emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destinies of his country, and on the rising generation upon whom those duties must devolve; or, most probably, with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was collecting an argument, which, characteristic of himself, no art would be "able to elude, and no force to resist." Our traveller remained a spectator, and took no part in what was said.

At last one of the young men remarking that it was impossible to combat with long and established prejudices, wheeled around, and with some familiarity exclaimed, "well, my old gentleman, what think you of these things?" If, said the traveller, a streak of vivid lightning had at that moment crossed the room, their amazement could not have been greater than it was with what followed.—The most eloquent and unanswerable appeal was made for nearly an hour by the old gentleman that he had ever heard or read; so perfect was his recollection that every argument urged against the christian religion, was met in the order in which it was advanced.—Hume's sophistry on the subject of miracles was, if possible, more perfectly answered than it had already been by Campbell. And in the whole lecture there was so much simplicity and energy, pathos and sublimity, that not another word was uttered;—an attempt to describe it, said the traveller, would be an attempt to paint the sunbeams. It was immediately a matter of curiosity and inquiry who the old gentleman was; the traveller concluded it was the preacher, from whom the pulpit eloquence had been heard; but no, it was the CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber being authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm of THOMAS & JOHN FADINS, requests all persons indebted to said firm, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Stephen Moore.

November 20, 1821.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just repaired his Grist-mill, Saw-mill and Cotton Machine, and has them in full operation; where he will keep on hand, for sale, flour, cotton, plank and lumber.—Also, wishes to purchase a quantity of WHEAT.

Thomas W. Holden.

Knoe, Orange co. Nov. 13, 1821.

### NOTICE.

ON the 1st day of January, 1822, at the house of the subscriber, will be hired to the highest bidder for the term of one year, the negroes belonging to the heirs of James Lapsley, deceased. Bond and good security will be required. Those who have hired the said negroes are requested to return them to the subscriber on that day, by 10 o'clock, with all the necessary clothing, &c.

Willie Shaw, Guardian.

November 20, 1821.